

TITLE

High Contrast Surface Marking Using Mixed Organic Pigments

CROSS RELATED PATENTS

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This application is a divisional application from U.S. App. Ser. No. 09/477,921 filed 01/05/00, issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,313,921 on 11/06/01, which was a divisional of the parent U.S. App. Ser. No. 08/925,031 filed 9/8/97 and issued
10 as U.S. Pat. No. 6,075,223 on 6/13/00.

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of producing permanent, enhanced contrast and/or color markings formed as
15 a new marking layer on top of substrates including glass, ceramic, porcelain, metal, and plastic. A laser beam irradiates a marking medium having a glass frit containing an energy absorbing enhancer, or alternatively the marking medium can be a mixed metal oxide or a mixed organic
20 pigment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The marking of ceramic materials, glazes and glasses can be effected by conventional marking and decoration
25 methods such as etching, cutting, engraving, grinding or by applying a glass or glaze colorant. In these methods, the surface of the marked material is altered with the consequence that the material may suffer damage, especially if marking is effected by etching, engraving, or cutting.
30 The application of a glass or glaze colorant necessitates,

in addition, a second firing step. The markings so produced are not always satisfactory in all respects.

It is also known to mark glass by means of a laser beam, whereas the known methods are based on melting or removing substrate material such that the surface of the marked material is also altered.

German Offenlegungsschrift 3 539 047 postulates a method of decorating, marking, and engraving enameled objects using laser beams by incorporating into the enamel coating opacifying agents which the laser beam causes to decompose optically and locally; for example, oxides of titanium, tin, cerium, and antimony. A drawback of this method is that, for example, transparent enameled objects cannot be marked because the opacifying agent incorporated in the enamel coating does not change optically at the non-irradiated areas and, therefore, strongly influences the overall appearance of the object. Furthermore, the opacifying agent employed may adversely affect the mechanical properties of the enamel.

Industry has sought to surface mark glass, ceramic, porcelain, metal, plastics, and the like with four physical attributes. These four attributes are high-resolution, high-contrast, permanence, and speed.

Well known efforts to date have only produced two or three of these attributes. For example, kiln marking ceramics using glass frit material at kiln temperatures ranging from 100° to 1000° C results in high-resolution, high-contrast, permanent indicia on ceramics, glass, and metals. These known processes require heating the entire substrate along with the glass frit or metal oxide marking material in a kiln. The problem with these processes is the

time factor and energy consumption are not commercially efficient to create the indicia. Time factors ranging from minutes to hours are common. Energy consumption of a kiln is generally measured in kilowatts per ton and/or BTUs per pound. Furthermore, these processes do not lend themselves to portability.

Another known marking method is peening on metal. This method cannot be used on glass, ceramic, or other brittle materials because of surface damage and/or breakage. Where used, this method produces a high-resolution, permanent, fast surface indicia. However, high contrast marks are not produced.

Other known marking methods are ink printing methods. One state of the art transfer printing method is taught by WO 95/13195 (May 1995) to Meneghini et al., assigned to Markem Corporation. These methods use a laser-transferable ink on a plastic carrier. The ink is mixed in a transfer medium solution in order to enhance the conversion of laser (IR) energy to heat. These methods produce a high-resolution, high-contrast, and relatively fast method. There is a UV cure step which is time consuming. The problem with this and all ink methods is a lack of permanence. Acids and other solvents remove ink from a hard surface. This method teaches curing the ink onto the substrate surface. The present invention teaches bonding a marking medium to form a new marking layer atop the substrate surface rather than transferring an ink to the substrate and then curing the ink.

Another well known marking method teaches the use of ink jet printers. In order to improve application performance, appearance and permanence, environmentally

hazardous solvents are mixed with the ink. Even with these hazardous solvents however, significant improvement has not been achieved.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,541,340 (1985) to Peart et al.
5 discloses a printing process for marking fabrics or plastics in a permanent image. Sublimable dyes are used such as nitroso dyes. A diffusion of the dyestuff into the substrate is caused by a pressurized air step on a transfer label. Only application to fabrics and plastics is taught.
10 The chemistry is different from the present invention. However, the result of a permanent high contrast mark is claimed.

Another related group of marking methods is laser combined with glass frit or metal oxide marking mediums.
15 U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,310 (1988) to Gugger et al. teaches first creating a glaze in a kiln process. The glaze has a radiation sensitive additive in amounts ranging from .01 to 30% by weight. This glaze is then irradiated by a beam of Nd:YAG pulsed laser having light pulses of six to eight
20 nanoseconds at a wavelength of .532 μm and a pulse content of 250 milli-joules. The problem with this method is the burden of creating a time consuming glaze surface before applying the high-speed laser beam.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,030,551 (1991) to Herren et al. teaches
25 a laser-based method to mark ceramic materials, glazes, glass ceramics, and glasses by first applying to a workpiece a 100 to 10,000 Angstrom thick transparent layer of titanium dioxide. Second, the workpiece is fired in an oven at 620° C for one minute and then slowly cooled in the closed oven.
30 Third, the layer is irradiated with a pulsed laser in

accordance with the form of the marking to be applied. The laser light must have a wavelength which is sufficiently absorbed by the oxide layer so that a discoloration of the oxide layer is produced at the irradiated areas. The
5 problem with this method is the time and energy-consuming step of firing and cooling the workpiece.

The method of the present invention makes it possible to produce a direct and rapid marking that is indelible and which is, therefore, abrasion and scratch-proof. The
10 markings obtained are also corrosion-proof, solvent-resistant, dimensionally stable, free from deformation, fast to light, heat, and weathering, easily legible, and have good contrast and very good edge definition. In addition, there is virtually no impairment of the mechanical,
15 physical, and chemical properties of the marked material, e.g. mechanical strength and chemical resistance.

There has now been found a flexible method which makes it possible to mark metals, plastics, ceramic materials, glazes, glass ceramics and glasses without damaging the
20 surface thereof and without specific requirements being made of the substrate, which method comprises the use of a glass frit based or mixed organic materials or mixed metal oxide layer for the laser marking.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method
25 of laser marking metals, plastics, ceramic materials, glazes, glass ceramics and glasses of any desired form which comprises applying to the substrate material a marking material which, depending upon its principal components, may or may not contain at least one energy absorbing enhancer
30 then irradiating said marking material layer with a laser or diode based energy such that the radiation is directed onto

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said layer in accordance with the form of the marking to be applied, and using laser or diode based energy of a wavelength which is sufficiently absorbed by the marking material so that a bonding occurs on the substrate , thereby forming a marking layer atop the substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The main aspect of the present invention is to provide a method to quickly, with high-resolution, high-contrast, and permanence, mark the surface of a workpiece.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method to irradiate a marking material which may or may not contain at least one energy absorbing enhancer, wherein the marking material is selected from the group consisting of glass frits, glass frits with ceramic colorants, and glass frits with porcelain enamels where the workpiece is glass, ceramic, porcelain, certain metals, and certain plastics. (Clear glass and glass frits do not absorb energy in the 1 micron range of the Nd:YAG or diode lasers, but do absorb energy in the 10 micron range, so these materials may not require additional energy absorbing enhancers.)

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method to irradiate a marking material containing mixed metal oxides where the workpiece is metal, glass, ceramic, porcelain and certain plastics.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method to irradiate a marking material containing mixed organic pigments where the workpiece is plastic, glass, ceramic, porcelain and certain metals.

Other aspects of this invention will appear from the following description and appended claims, reference being

made to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification wherein like referenced characters designate corresponding parts in the drawing.

Prior to the present invention, no quick and permanent
5 method existed for marking certain substrate materials with enhanced contrast and/or color which would also permit the rapid change of content and/or information in the mark without structural damage to the substrate material. In theory, an optical power source, properly focused, could
10 create the same temperatures obtained by ovens and/or kilns used in conventional "firing" processes involving marking materials. The speed of computer controls for the optical power source, the beam steering mechanism and the mark content make it possible for individual enhanced contrast
15 and/or color marks to be bonded to the various substrate materials in extremely short time periods without structural damage in a way not attainable by any other marking or decorating process. The wide variety of marking materials make it possible to produce images with varying optical
20 properties including, but not limited to, contrast, color, reflectance, diffraction; and varying physical properties including, but not limited to, thickness, durability, stability, structural shape and electrical conductivity.

The present inventive process of permanently marking
25 materials will be especially useful in marking glass, ceramic, porcelain, and other brittle materials whose surface structure cannot withstand the thermal shock of other commonly used high-power pulsed laser marking methods. In the present invention, the resulting image on all
30 substrate materials has enhanced contrast and/or color which makes the mark more easily viewed and imaged by the human

eye and/or machine vision equipment and is highly resistant to chemical and mechanical wear. This feature is a great advance in barcode and 2D symbology marking, whereas the prior art high-power pulsed laser-only marking systems cannot always create sufficient contrast and/or color markings.

This invention relates to the permanent bonding of enhanced contrast and/or colored materials to the surfaces of various glass, ceramic, porcelain, metal, and plastic substrates using radiant energy produced by, but not limited to, optical power sources such as lasers, laser diodes, and direct diodes. The sun's radiant energy, properly filtered and focused, could make an acceptable radiant energy source. The wavelength (λ) and output power (watts) of the optical power source are determined by the combination of the composition of the substrate material and the natural or enhanced energy absorbing characteristics of specific marking material to be applied. The marking materials are formulated to react with various substrate materials at certain temperatures. The radiant energy source can produce the required temperatures in small localized areas within microseconds and create an environment where the desired chemical and mechanical reactions will occur. Virtually any computer-generated mark can be produced on a substrate by moving the beam emanating from the radiant energy source on the marking material on the surface of the workpiece using conventional beam steering mechanisms and/or X - Y plotter mechanisms and/or by moving the workpiece relative to a stationary beam.

The marking material is brought into contact with or physically applied to the surface of the workpiece. The

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beam emanating from the radiant energy source impinges upon the marking material, which absorbs the radiant energy and elevates it to the required temperature. In absorbing the radiant energy, at least a portion of the marking material is excited, i.e. has its atoms or molecules raised to an excited state. [See Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language (Portland House, New York, 1989), page 497.] Typically, a temperature of 200° to 1500° F is reached in approximately one to two microseconds. Precise temperatures are controlled by the output power of the radiant energy source and the physical position of the marking material relative to the focal plane of the radiant energy beam and the speed with which the beam is moving. Once the required temperature is achieved, the marking material and substrate will permanently bond together to form a new marking layer atop the substrate. The interaction of the radiant energy and the marking material is believed to result in an inert coating mechanically and chemically bonded to the substrate material. The marking layer is believed to form covalent bonds with the substrate material, and it is believed this chemical bond exceeds the strength of the mechanical bond. Marking materials can be formulated to absorb specific amounts of a specified wavelength of the radiant energy.

CO₂ lasers are capable of permanently marking glass materials by thermally shocking the surface and causing fractured facets. These fractures are detrimental to the structural integrity of the glass and will continue to propagate, causing chips to fall out of the mark. Furthermore, the imaged mark has no enhanced contrast and is difficult to view or image. Certain organic materials

5 (wood, plastic, etc.) are easily marked using CO₂ lasers, but the resulting imaged mark can only have limited color and/or contrast based on the material composition and the effect of the laser energy (it will cause burning of the surface). There are a number of specially formulated plastic materials that will change color when exposed to specific laser energy and produce an enhanced contrast mark.

10 Nd:YAG lasers are generally capable of permanently marking a variety of metals and some organic materials. However, the same limited variation of color and contrast applies. Some steels and other hard metals can be burned with sufficient laser power to produce a dark mark against the natural surface color. However, the heat created by this method causes the area surrounding the mark to darken
15 resulting in significantly decreased contrast. Additionally, very few color variations are possible. Most direct diodes cannot produce sufficient beam quality or power to achieve the same effects as the Nd:YAG lasers.

The principal advantages of the inventive process are:

- 20 - no structural damage to the substrate material surface;
- no post processing required to stabilize the finished mark;
- wide variety of colors, contrasts and physical
25 properties;
- high resolution for the imaged mark;
- resistant to chemical and mechanical wear;
- marking speeds in seconds not minutes or hours;
- image content can be changed at computer speeds;
- 30 and

- individual marks can be fully automated.

Features of the inventive process believed to be new are:

- 5 1) The use of laser or diode based radiation to rapidly elevate the temperature of the marking material atop the substrate to form a new marking layer atop the substrate.
- 10 2) a single laser beam pass is all that is required.
- 3) Selecting marking materials specially formulated to react with specific substrate materials using laser or diode based radiation as the catalyst.
- 4) Speed with which the mark can be produced.
- 5) Speed with which the content of the mark can be changed.
- 15 6) Method of delivery of marking material to the substrate surface.
- 7) Marks can be applied to glass and other brittle surfaces without fracturing.
- 8) Enhanced contrast and/or color of mark.
- 20 9) Two-, three-, or four-color images can be marked with near photo quality.
- 10) Elimination of any firing step of entire workpiece.
- 11) Ability to first ablate (if desired) and then mark selected substrates to create 3D high-contrast markings with a simple two-step process.
- 25 12) Using relatively low-cost, low-contaminating marking materials (glass frits, mixed metal oxides, or mixed organic pigments) instead of silver oxides or other high-cost highly-toxic materials.
- 30

13) Higher resolution of imaged mark (>1000 dpi).

Examples and Figures

In all the below listed figures, the resulting marks
5 were produced on commercially available Nd:YAG laser markers
as manufactured, for example, by Lumonics Corporation, A B
Lasers, Inc., Controlaser, Inc., and/or Rofin Sinar, Inc.
with power capability and optical configurations capable of
providing the referenced marker parameters. In all examples
10 the laser marker utilized produced a spot size of 100 to 125
microns, and the surface of the workpiece was placed 2mm to
3mm below the focal plane of the laser beam. In FIG. 2
through FIG. 8 the marking material was manually applied
using a soft brush with resulting thicknesses varying
15 between 75 and 125 microns on the workpiece surface.

FIG. 1 is a photograph of a transfer label using Cerdec
24-2702 glass frit containing energy absorbing enhancers as
the marking material having a thickness of approximately 250
microns and a soda-lime glass microscope slide workpiece
20 after the inventive process. The left mark was produced
using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second
exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no
detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The right mark
was produced using the same laser settings except that the
25 beam speed was 300mm/second resulting in diminished
contrast.

FIG. 2 is a photograph of a stainless steel workpiece
having the uppermost mark produced using Cerdec 29-1777
Amber Stain mixed metal oxide mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight
30 with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive
process and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles

with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second. The lower mark was produced using the same laser settings without the inventive process resulting in only an ablative laser process and a mark of varying contrast that is totally dependent upon the viewing angle.

FIG. 3 is a photograph of a polished stainless steel workpiece having the mark produced using Cerdec 29-1777 mixed metal oxide mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive process and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

FIG. 4 is a photograph of an aluminum workpiece having the mark produced using 10 parts Cerdec 29-1060 mixed metal oxide combined with 1 part Cerdec 29-1777 mixed metal oxide and then mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive process and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

FIG. 5 is a photograph of an alumina ceramic workpiece having the mark produced using Cerdec 24-2702 glass frit containing energy absorbing enhancers mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive process and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

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FIG. 6 is a photograph of a quartz-glass light bulb having the mark produced using Cerdec 24-2702 glass frit containing energy absorbing enhancers mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the
5 inventive process and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

FIG. 7 is a photograph of a soda-lime glass microscope
10 slide having the mark produced using Cerdec 24-2702 glass frit containing energy absorbing enhancers mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive process to form a 2D symbology mark with alpha-numeric characters and exhibiting high contrast from
15 all viewing angles with no detectable damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

FIG. 8 is a photograph of a piece of borosilicate flat panel display glass having the mark produced using Cerdec
20 24-2702 glass frit containing energy absorbing enhancers mixed at a 1/1 ratio by weight with mineral oil as the marking material with the inventive process to form a 2D symbology mark with alpha-numeric characters and exhibiting high contrast from all viewing angles with no detectable
25 damage to the workpiece surface. The mark was produced using 5 watts of CW energy at a beam speed of 200mm/second.

FIG. 9 is a chart showing the laser marker parameters used to produce marks on a variety of substrate materials.

FIG. 10 is a drawing of the inventive process in
30 action.

FIG. 11 is a 2D profile of a small portion of the mark produced with the inventive process as shown in FIG. 7 with an average thickness of approximately 3 microns and a maximum thickness of approximately 14 microns. Similar results are obtained when using the inventive process on other substrate materials.

Before explaining the disclosed embodiment of the present invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of the particular arrangement shown, since the invention is capable of other embodiments. Also, the terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Below follow some basic definitions as used herein:

Ceramic and porcelain enamel: A soft melting glass similar in all cases and like other ceramic glazes, composed of fluxes and alumino-silicates. Porcelain enamels are typically used on metallic surfaces.

Glass frits: Pre-fused glass material which is produced by fritting (the rapid chilling of the molten glassy material), then ground to a powder. Frits are typically employed as a constituent in a glaze.

Mixed metal oxides: An oxide compound consisting of more than one metal oxide.

Glass frits generally are composed of alkali metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, silica, boric oxide and transition metal oxides. In specific, additional information is known about the marking materials Cerdec 29-1060 Amber stain, which contains silver sulfide, copper,

copper oxide, barium sulfate, iron sulfide, calcium hydroxide and crystalline silica. Also, Cerdec 29-1777 Amber stain is also known to contain silver sulfide, copper oxide, copper-iron sulfide and kaolin clay. Also, Cerdec
 5 29-346 Amber stain is known to contain copper, copper oxide, silver sulfide, barium sulfate, iron sulfate, iron oxide, and crystalline silica. Also, Cerdec 24-2702 black stain is known to contain lead borosilicate frit, C.I. pigment black
 10 27 (containing cobalt compounds, iron oxide chromium compound), C.I. pigment black 30 (containing nickel, manganese and chromium compounds and iron oxide) and C.I. pigment blue 72 (containing cobalt compound).

Comparable mixed metal oxide and glass frit materials can be secured through manufacturers such as Bayer Company,
 15 Cookson Matthey Zircon, Ferro Corp., Cerdec Corp., E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Hoechst Celanese Corp., and Dow Chemical Co.

The method of this invention is especially suitable for marking metals, plastics, glasses, and glass ceramics.
 20 Glasses and glass ceramics are well known to the person skilled in the art and described, for example, in Ullmanns Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie, 4th edition, Vol. 12, pp. 317-366.

By ceramic materials are meant inorganic, non-metallic,
 25 high-melting materials that are usually referred to in the literature as clay ceramics and special ceramics. Examples thereof are oxides in crystalline or glassy form, e.g. alkali metal or alkaline earth metal aluminosilicates or aluminoborates, as well as non-oxides such as carbides,
 30 nitrides, and silicides. For further examples, attention is

drawn to Ullmanns Enzyklopädie der techn. Chemie, 4th Edition, Vol. 13, pp. 712-716.

Glazes are classified chemically as follows:

1. Bases, the conspicuously fluxing agents, represented by alkali metal oxides, the alkaline earth metal oxides, zinc oxide, lead oxide and many coloring oxides or chromophores.
2. Intermediates, which includes amphoteric oxides, a group from which alumina is the common example and to which ferric, chromic, manganic, and other oxides are sometimes assigned. Boric acid is sometimes considered a member of this group.
3. Acids, of which silico, phosphoric oxide, zirconia and flourine belong.

Glazes are glassy coatings applied to a ceramic material and having a composition very similar to that of glass (op. Cit., pp. 722-724). Typical examples of glazes are those consisting of quartz, clay, alkali metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, and low-melting oxides (such as Na_2O , K_2O , CaO , BaO , and PbO) as fluxes.

Depending on the utility, the materials to be marked may be colorless, white, black or colored with a suitable pigment on which the resulting marking layer additionally provides contrast or which contains a pigment (e.g. metal, glass, ceramic or organic colorant).

In the practice of this invention, the laser or diode utilized must provide a relatively low energy level ranging from 1 to 20 watts at the workpiece surface to be marked. Commercially available and conventionally powered laser marking systems operating in either continuous wave or pulsed mode can be used. For example, a pulsed, Nd:YAG

laser with a maximum capacity of 100 watts and pulse durations of 5 to 200 microseconds at a frequency of 20 kHz or higher could be used. However, use of this type of laser would require reducing the effect of the radiant energy using mechanical apertures and/or neutral density filters and/or polarizers and/or de-focusing the beam at the surface of the workpiece as shown in FIG. 10.

The workpiece illustrated in FIG. 7 was created using a Lumonics Lightwriter™ lamp pumped Nd:YAG laser marker configured with a 2mm mechanical aperture and a polarizer which produced a CW beam focused by a 100mm by 100mm flat field lens to a spot size of approximately 125 microns with measured power of 5 watts and which was moved by a beam steering mechanism at a speed of 200mm/second.

Additionally, a Uniphase Stablite™ diode pumped Nd:YAG laser has been used which produced a 700 micron diameter CW beam focused using a 50mm lens to a spot size of 90 microns with measured power of 3.1 watts and moved manually at a speed of approximately 50mm/second.

In FIG. 10, the conventionally powered laser beam 100, 105 is de-focused at the surface 109 of the workpiece 106 by allowing the laser beam 100 to pass through the focal plane 102 and impinge upon the marking material 103 applied to the surface 109 of the workpiece 106. It has been shown that placing the workpiece as shown below the focal plane using the diverging radiant energy 105 is preferred over the use of the converging radiant energy 100 above the focal plane 102. The resulting spot 104 has a diameter d_1 in the preferred mode of 5 to 200 microns. The direction of movement 108 of the diverging laser beam 105 on the surface of the marking material 103 is shown. A beam steering

mechanism 110 moves the beam. The resulting bonded layer comprising the mark 107 is shown in contrast to the remaining non-irradiated marking material 103 on the surface 109 of the workpiece 106.

5 In the preferred embodiment of this invention, a less expensive, less powerful air-cooled laser which consumes considerably less electric energy, such as a direct diode or diode pumped laser, is used. Optimal results are generally obtained using 5 watts of average power with a spot size of
10 125 microns moving at a speed of 200mm/sec across the surface of the marking material.

Lasers whose parameters can be readily adjusted, for example, pulse content and pulse duration, permit the best possible adaptation to the requirements of the marking
15 material 103 and the composition of workpiece 106 to be marked. In no case is a preheating of the workpiece 106 necessary. The proper radiant energy is that at which the marking material absorbs energy most efficiently. It is a major advantage of the present invention that only a single
20 pass of the irradiating beam is required to practice the invention. In all experiments the inventive process was practiced at a room temperature of approximately 70° F. Furthermore, it is believed that both hot and cold substrate materials can be marked during their production using the
25 inventive process.

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the workpiece may be moved under a stationary laser beam at similar relative speeds to produce the desired mark.

Preferably, the relative speeds taught herein are
30 executed by the use of a computer controlled workpiece movement mechanism (not shown) for example, an X-Y and/or

rotary stage using stepper and/or servo motors as supplied by Newport Corporation and/or a beam steering mechanism (not shown) for example the HPM™ Scan Head using galvo-mirrors as supplied by General Scanning, Inc. Alternately, beam steering can be effected, for example, acousto-optically, holographically, or by polygon scanners.

The preferred combinations of marking materials and workpiece composition are listed below:

TABLE I

	<u>Marking Materials</u>	<u>Substrate Materials</u>
10	1. Glass frit with energy absorbing enhancers and certain colorants and/or pigments including porcelain enamels	Glass, ceramic, porcelain and certain metals including aluminum, brass steel and stainless steel
15	2. PREFERRED EMBODIMENT FOR THIS APPLICATION	
20	Mixed metal oxides with energy absorbing enhancers and certain colorants and/or pigments	Metals including aluminum brass copper, nickel, tin steel, stainless steel, and certain glasses, ceramics and plastics
25	3. Mixed organic pigments with energy absorbing enhancers	Plastics including ABS, PVC, Nylon™, Delrin™, Teflon™ and Plexiglas™

Use of and/or the combination of different compositions of marking material, second and/or subsequent applications

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of marking material and/or the adjustment of laser parameters will result in variations in the durability, appearance, and structural form of the resulting mark. Thus, a person skilled in the art of laser marking can
5 create a wide variety of marking characteristics to suit his requirements. All of these marking characteristics can be achieved with the use of a single low-power, low-cost air-cooled diode laser. Furthermore, an infinite variety of colors can be achieved. These features are a significant
10 advance in the art of surface marking.

Preparation of the marking material, in liquid form, can, for example, occur through low shear mechanical mixing, high shear mechanical mixing, ultrasonic mixing and/or milling. The marking material, in liquid form, can be
15 manually or automatically applied to the substrate surface at the desired thickness by: a) hand-painting it onto the surface; b) mechanically brushing or rolling it onto the surface; c) spraying it onto the surface; d) pad or screen printing it onto the surface; or e) flood coating the
20 substrate surface and then scraping across the surface of the marking material on guides of desired thickness or spinning the substrate to achieve the desired thickness. Excess material not bonded to the substrate surface can be removed by conventional cleaning processes. In high-volume
25 applications, the unused marking material can be recovered from the cleaning process and reused.

The marking material in solid form can be manually or automatically brought into contact with the substrate surface at the desired thickness by: a) pressure sensitive,
30 slightly self-adhesive labels; or b) non-adhesive tape pressed against the substrate surface by a mechanical

apparatus. The label and tape fabrication insure the proper and uniform thickness and composition of the marking material then brought into contact with the substrate surface. Additional materials used in the application of the marking material in liquid form or in the fabrication of tape and/or labels are substantially vaporized into smoke and vented away from the substrate. A laminar air flow across the surface of the workpiece is created by such venting and/or exhausting equipment insuring a consistent localized environment in which the inventive process can occur.

Transfer Marking Medium

In a particular aspect, the invention provides transfer marking media for use in the laser marking process.

These media include a carrier to which is applied, or into which is incorporated, the necessary marking material. Of particular note are pressure sensitive, slightly self-adhesive or non-adhesive tape or labels to be brought into contact with the substrate surface by a mechanical apparatus. Suitable carriers are, for example, paper and flexible plastic films such as polyester, polyethylene, and polypropylene films.

The marking materials can be formulated into a coating composition which is coated onto the carrier surface. The composition can, for example, be in the form of a pressure sensitive adhesive formulation. Alternatively, the marking material can be, for example, incorporated into the flexible polymer film of the carrier such as polyester, polyethylene, or polypropylene.

The marking material can also take the form of the so-called glass enamels. These enamels generally incorporate a lead-containing or preferably a lead-free glass frit, a colorant, and/or colored glass frit and an organic carrier.

5 These enamels are conventionally applied onto glass or ceramic or other non-porous substrates and fired at temperatures in the neighborhood of 600° to 900° C to fuse the enamel to the surface of the workpiece (the substrate). In the present invention, the enamel can be coated in the
10 desired thickness on the desired carrier to form the transfer marking medium.

 The transfer marking medium containing the marking material either coated thereon or incorporated therein is then brought into contact with the surface of the substrate
15 to be marked and contacted with the laser or diode based energy to effect the necessary marking. Following the application of the laser or diode based energy, the excess marking medium is removed from the substrate when the carrier is separated from the substrate surface.

20 The marking materials may be defined as those materials which, upon application of sufficient laser or diode based energy to produce the necessary heat, bond to glass or ceramic or other non-porous substrate to provide an enhanced contrast and/or color marking on the substrate. Low
25 temperature glass frits can be used alone or in combination with other materials.

 Examples of suitable inorganic pigments which might be used are described in Ullmanns Enzyklopädie der techn. Chemie, 4th Edition, Vol. 14, pp. 1-12, and in the
30 publication of the Dry Color Manufacturers' Association (DCMA) "Classification and Description of the Mixed Metal

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Oxide Inorganic Colored Pigments", Second Edition, January, 1982. These pigments are "ceramic colorants:", for example, compounds of oxides of different transition elements or compounds of oxides of transition elements and of metal
5 oxides of elements of the main groups of the Periodic System, e.g., having the spinel-type structure, and also compounds such as zirconium silicate, zirconium oxide or tin oxide, the crystal lattice of which contains ions of transition metals or rare earth metals, as e.g., in
10 zirconium vanadium blue, in zirconium preseodyme yellow and in zirconium iron pink, or the cadmium sulfides and cadmium sulfoselenides as well as inclusion pigments containing such compounds, e.g., based on zirconium silicate, tin oxide, zirconium oxide or quartz.

15 Examples of typical ceramic colorants are cobalt aluminates, chrome tin pink sphere, chrome tin orchid cassitorite, tin vanadium yellow, zirconium preseodyme yellow, zirconium iron pink, the cadmium sulfoselenides and cadmium sulfides and the inclusion compounds containing
20 them, e.g., zirconium silicate, tin oxide, zirconium oxide or quartz; copper-red, manganese pink, colcothar, the iron oxide brown pigments such as iron oxides, iron-chrome-alumina spinels, manganese-alumina spinels, wine-chrome spinels, iron-alumina spinels, zinc-iron spinels, nickel-
25 iron spinels, manganese-chrome spinels, zinc-iron-chrome spinels, tin oxide, titanium dioxide and titanates, e.g., nickel-antimony titanate, chrome-antimony titanate or manganese-antimony titanate.

Preferred pigments are zirconium vanadium yellow,
30 preseodyme yellow, the iron oxide brown pigments such as zinc-iron-chrome spinels and zirconium iron pink, titanium

changeable data, dot-matrix mask and impinges onto the marking material to produce the desired mark; and c) the beam deflection method whereby the area to be marked is uniformly coated with the marking material and the radiant energy passes through a beam steering head and impinges onto the marking material to produce the desired mark; and d) the X - Y plotter method whereby the area to be marked is uniformly coated with the marking material and the radiant energy moves on a gantry type X - Y mechanism utilizing mirrors and/or fiber-optics and impinges onto the marking material to produce the desired mark; and e) the part moving method whereby the area to be marked is uniformly coated with the marking material and the workpiece to be marked is moved using an X - Y motor driven stage under a stationary beam which impinges onto the marking material to produce the desired mark; and f) the area irradiation method whereby data specific marking material is uniformly applied to the surface of the workpiece and the data specific marking area is irradiated by means of a beam steering mechanism or by means of moving the workpiece under a stationary beam. In methods b), c), d), e) and f) the laser is preferably combined with a laser marking system so that the marking material can be irradiated with any, e.g., computer programmed, digits, letters and special symbols where the laser beam strikes the marking material in the most efficient manner possible.

In one particularly important aspect of the invention, the marking materials can be formulated to absorb a narrow band of wavelengths, e.g., approximately 1 micron, and will react with the substrate material when the proper temperature is achieved. In this way, a single optimal

power source (laser or diode) can be employed to mark all materials.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, numerous modifications
5 and variations can be made and still the result will come within the scope of the invention. No limitation with respect to the specific embodiments disclosed herein is intended or should be inferred.

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